

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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THE COINAGES OF  
SELEUCUS I

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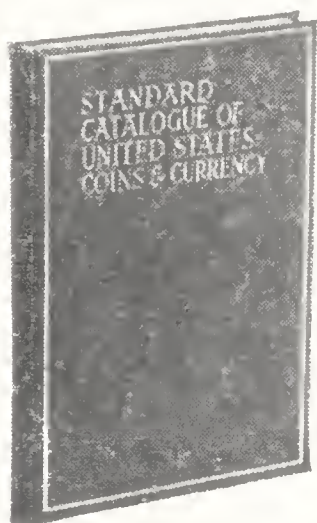
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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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New Series

New York, January, 1935

Vol. I, No. 10

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## The Coinages of Seleucus I

By EDWARD T. NEWELL

SELEUCUS the Macedonian, sprung of sturdy country aristocracy, was of almost the same age as Alexander himself. A robust and athletic type,



Gold stater. Alexander type

somewhat slow in thought, perhaps, but correspondingly courageous, ambitious, cautious and extraordinarily steadfast in purpose. Due to these characteristics his rise to power was a little slower than that of his rivals. He early became one of Alexander's very close companions, acquitted himself well of certain minor commands, was leader of the "infantry of the guard" at the battle of the Hydaspes, and after Alexander's death was appointed commander of the cavalry under the Regent Perdiccas.

In the revolt against the growing ambitions and pretensions of Perdiccas, Seleucus played a leading part; and in the ensuing division of the Empire at Triparadeisus in 321 B.C. he was rewarded with the Satrapy of Babylon. He had soon consolidated his province and endeared himself to his new subjects. This fact, coupled with his apparent ability and ambition, made him potentially dangerous to Antigonus who



Tetradrachm. Alexander type

himself was now aspiring to the supreme power. By 316 B.C. Seleucus' position became so precarious that he was forced to flee from Babylon and sought



refuge with Ptolemy in Egypt. Appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian fleet, Seleucus spent the next four years in harrying the coasts of Antigonos' realms and finally, in 312 B.C., took a prominent part in the great Battle of Gaza, where Ptolemy completely routed Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonos, and drove him out of Syria.



Tetradrachm. Elephant quadriga

This was Seleucus' opportunity. With a handful of followers and a thousand soldiers lent him by Ptolemy, he made a dash through the enemy's country for Babylon. After facing countless dangers with great intrepidity and ability, Seleucus and his devoted band suddenly appeared before Babylon. His former subjects, remembering well his many benefits, received him with acclaim. Antigonos' garrison was overcome and Seleucus reigned once more in the great metropolis. The day of this astounding achievement, October 1st, 312 B.C., was ever afterwards celebrated by his descendants and from it is reckoned the well-known Seleucid Era, destined to remain in use for many centuries.

Antigonos could not allow Seleucus' bold stroke to go unchallenged. Not long afterwards Demetrius made an abortive attempt to recover Babylon for his father, but lack of time and the sturdy defense of one of the citadels of Babylon by Seleucus' followers, defeated his project and he retired baffled. Seleucus now gradually consolidated and increased his realm. In 306 B.C. he assumed the title of king. One by one he added the provinces of Media, Persia, Bactria. When these had been

securely amalgamated he invaded India to recover there the conquests of Alexander. But now he encountered unexpected resistance in the person of the great Chandragupta, king of Magadha, father of the still more famous Asoka, and founder of the mighty Maurya Empire. The two antagonists finally came to an agreement and Seleucus left India, taking with him as indemnity five hundred of the finest war elephants. With these he doubtless felt confident of being able successfully to meet his western rivals.

Hastening westwards he joined his ally Lysimachus, who in the summer of 301 B.C. was facing the might and wrath of Antigonos in northern Asia Minor. On the field of Ipsus the decisive battle was fought which ended in a complete victory for the allies. Antigonos fell and Demetrius fled for his life to Ephesus. The two old friends and companions-in-arms, Lysimachus and Seleucus, divided the Asiatic realms of Antigonos between them and Seleucus settled down to consolidate a mighty empire which stretched from central Asia Minor to the borders of India.

Let us now turn to look at the coinages which accompany Seleucus' rise to power and which follow faithfully the ever widening frontiers of his possessions. During his first tenure of the Satrapy of Babylon he coined extensively in the name and with the types



Tetradrachm with head of Seleucus

of Alexander the Great. Gold staters, silver tetradrachms, drachms and their divisions were issued in large quantities from the unusually important mint of

Babylon, which supplied with money not only all Mesopotamia but also, to a great extent, the satrapies in the East. None of these coins bear any sign of Seleucus' power. Even after he had recovered Babylon in 312 B.C. no change, for a time, appeared in the types or inscriptions. When, however, in 306 B.C. he followed the example set by his rivals and assumed the title of king, his name finally replaces that of Alexander, though leaving the types unchanged. Throughout the last quarter of the fourth century a special coinage, marked by the reverse type of a lion, and based on the old Persian weight system, had been issued from



Tetradrachm with Indian elephant

Babylon for special trade purposes. These "lion staters" (or tetradrachms weighing three Persian sigli) now bear, above the lion, Seleucus' personal emblem, the anchor.

As the empire of Seleucus spread, we find his name appearing on the Alexandrine issues of Ecbatana, Susa and other eastern mints. When the new capital of the empire was established at Seleucia-on-the-Tigris, the central mint was removed thither from Babylon. Here, then, were probably struck most of the coins which commemorate the Indian campaign: gold staters with Apollo head and Artemis in an elephant chariot; silver tetradrachms and drachms with Zeus head and fighting Athene in an elephant chariot. Both the elephant drawn chariot and the Athene Promachus, consciously or unconsciously, may hark back to the reverse designs of Ptolemy's current coins in the days when, for four years,

Seleucus was the Egyptian king's most trusted admiral. Large though these particular silver issues may have been, the old Alexander type with the name of Seleucus still continued to be the standard coin of the kingdom and were issued down to the very end of his reign.

After the decisive victory of Ipsus, a brief coinage commemorating the event was brought out, in one or two mints only. On the obverse we see a somewhat idealized head of Seleucus himself, wearing a helmet adorned with panther's skin, bull's ears and horns, the latter emblematic of power and royalty. On the reverse is an attractive design of victory crowning a trophy—not unlike, and possibly even suggested by, the reverse type of a contemporaneous western king, Agathocles of Syracuse.

Such, then, are the principal gold and silver issues of the great Seleucus, founder and master of a mighty empire. But one more type, as interesting and beautiful as it is rare, remains to be described.

In 281 B.C. large portions of the kingdom of Lysimachus rose in rebellion and called upon Seleucus for assistance. On the plain of Corupedium these two doughty Paladins—all that now survived of Alexander's immediate companions—met in final, titanic struggle for dominion over their hero's heritage. Lysimachus went down, fighting undaunted to the last. Seleucus remained, a lonely old man. A deep nostalgia seems now to have come over him and he hastened to cross the Hellespont in order to revisit his old Macedonian home from which he had set out with Alexander fifty-five years previously. But hardly had he set foot in Europe when he was struck down by an assassin's hand.

During the brief interval between Corupedium and his death, a handsome coinage was inaugurated in his name, probably at Pergamum. On the obverse we see a spirited horse's head wearing the horns of power; on the reverse is one of the finest representa-



tions of an Indian elephant ever produced by a Greek engraver. The horse is surely the favorite steed of Seleucus himself, the noble animal which once by its speed and sagacity saved its master from imminent capture and to whose memory Seleucus is known to have erected a gilded statue just outside the gates of Antioch. The elephant of course typifies that dread con-

tingent of the Seleucid army, brought from India and destined soon to be divided, some to become famous on the battlefields of southern Italy, others to save Seleucid Asia Minor from the Gauls. It might well be the pious wish of every numismatist that Seleucus' life had been spared a little longer—if only to make somewhat more available the beautiful coins of this final issue.

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## A Great Numismatist

It is with a sense of genuine loss that we announce the death of Henry Chapman of Philadelphia. Mr. Chapman died in his sleep early in the morning of Friday Jan. 4th. His death was sudden notwithstanding the fact that he had been in ill health for several years. He had celebrated his 75th birthday on October 18, 1934.

It was in 1875 that Mr. Chapman first started dealing in coins and he was engaged in that business exclusively since that time. He was the dean of American dealers and probably of all the world as we know of no other dealer who has been continuously in the business for sixty years.

For over a half-century Mr. Chapman has enjoyed the distinction of having catalogued and held many of the greatest sales of coins held in this country. Starting in 1882 with the Bushnell Collection, which realized the greatest amount up to that time, it must have been a source of justifiable pride to him that his great sales of the Stickney, Geo. H. Earle, and last and greatest,

John Story Jenks' Collections, all set new records which were never equaled by any other dealer. The record made by the Jenks' sale in 1921, \$61,379.46, remains today as the greatest sale ever held in America. His catalogs of these and many other great sales remain as a monument to him, one that will endure for many, many years as we have no other catalogers who will devote the tireless energy and painstaking thoroughness to the preparation of their catalogs that characterized all of his.

In addition to dealing in coins, Mr. Chapman was a collector of Postage Stamps and Colonial Paper Money. His collection of Stamps is an extensive and valuable one, and his collection of Colonial Currency, by far the largest and finest ever gotten together, excels all other collections by such a wide margin as to make a comparison impossible.

Mr. Chapman is survived by his widow, three daughters and a son. All of his children are married.

James G. Macallister.

# New Issues of Coins

Described by  
HOWLAND WOOD

## Coinage for Fiji

THE latest division of the British Empire to have their own coinage is Fiji. This group of over 200 islands about 80 of which are inhabited, lying in the South Pacific in the middle of the



thousand or so islands of Oceania can proudly claim the distinction of having the second real coinage of Polynesia, for we must concede to the Hawaiian Islands the first place.



The obverse shows the Crowned bust of King George, not unlike that on most of the coins of the empire outside of the British Isles.



So far there has appeared the florin or two shilling piece, the reverse bearing the arms of Fiji, the shilling shows

a native sailing boat, and the six pence a turtle. These three are in silver. The penny and halfpenny are in nickel and have a large centered hole. They are devoid of ornamentation except a crown



at the top of the obverse, and the inscription 'GEORGE V KING EMPEROR'. The reverse has the value date and the word FIJI. These coins are illustrated through the courtesy of Mr. Julius Gutttag.

## New French Five Franc Piece

THE new five franc piece which is to take the place of the smaller one described in the May number of the Journal has recently made its appearance although bearing the date 1933.



When the previous one appeared it was known even then to be only a temporary issue, probably because it was very nearly the same size as the aluminum-bronze one franc piece. The new piece is between the twenty and the ten franc pieces in size, and like the other piece, is of pure nickel. It was designed by A. Laurillier and from an



artistic standpoint is no improvement over the previous one designed by L. Bazor. The obverse shows a laureated head of presumably a thin, wan, star gazing woman. The reverse has a formal laurel wreath held in place by seven barettes; at top R. F; within, 5 FRANCS, the date, and the symbols of the French mint.

## Czechoslovakia's Twenty Korona Piece

THIS country has recently issued a twenty korona piece in silver, the first of this denomination. The obverse



shows three standing figures, clasping one another's hands, signifying labor, agriculture and commerce. At sides 20 Kv, the abbreviation for Korona. Below Kc, the abbreviation for Korona. Below are the artist's initials J H. The reverse shows the arms of the country containing the arms of the five divisions of which Czechoslovakia is now composed; the cross of Slovakia, the bars and bear of Ruthenia, the checkerboard eagle of Moravia and the eagle with crescent on wings of Silesia, and imposed in the center the lion of Bohemia; at sides, linden leaves; around REPUBLIKA CESHOSLOVENSKA; above, the date. The size is 34 mm. and the edge is engraved.

## Morocco's Twenty Franc Piece

SINCE the withdrawal of the Hassani currency, begun in 1924, various values of the new currency based on the

French system have appeared from time to time. The previous pieces of this series have been chiefly of nickel. We now have a large twenty franc piece of silver, which is bi-lingual, made at the Paris mint. At top in French is EMPIRE CHERIFIEN, the diplomatic name of the country, which is derived from the family name of the Sultans, who are known as the Filali Sharifs of Tafilet who claim descent from Ali, the uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. Around at bottom, in the Moghrebi form of Arabic, "struck at Paris, the Moghrebian Country," that is "the Western Land." In center on a background of elaborate tracery a five pointed star on which in a circle the date 1347. This date is in the Mohammedan era, which corresponds to 1928-1929 of our own. These figures, which are in Arabic numerals and which we adopted from the Arabs, were retained only by the Moors, while the rest of the Mohammedan world adopted the Turkish figures. Turkey a few years ago, when they discarded the Arabic characters for the Latin alphabet, took over also the Arabic figures.

These Arabic figures, standing out boldly on the common crudely cast Moorish copper coins made about sev-



enty-five years ago, bearing dates from 1270 to 1299, have caused many people to raise false hopes that they possessed a coin many centuries old.

The five pointed star in the center needs a few words of comment. Formerly all of the Moroccan coins had a six pointed star formed of two inter-



laced triangles, which was commonly known as the seal of Solomon or the star of David. Therefore many people having one of these earlier Moorish coins thought they had an old Jewish coin, not realizing that the six pointed interlaced star was a common Moham-

medan symbol as well as a Jewish device.

The reverse has at top the French word for the country MAROC, and at bottom in Arabic "Sherifian Moham-medan currency." In center in inter-laced squares, 20 Francs.

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## A Curious Silver Coin Known as a Larin



ALTHOUGH the popular conception of the shape of a coin would be round and flat, nevertheless pieces have been made embodying entirely different principles. The illustrations show one of the most peculiar and interesting coins known. They are called Larins, from the city in which they were first made -- Lar in Persia, in probably the sixteenth century. They consist of a piece of silver wire from three to four inches long, doubled back on itself in the middle, and when made and used in Persia, Arabia and India are straight, but when made or used in Ceylon have been

given another bend, so that they resemble a fish hook as shown here. These coins remained in use until about 1800 in Ceylon and were one of the regular trading mediums of the early voyagers and most of them have designs or inscriptions impressed on them, and weigh about 72 grains. They are now very scarce as they have always been melted down by silversmiths in the East on account of their fine silver.

Fine specimens of these coins may be secured from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. at \$2.00 each.

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## Three Minor Varieties of the 1934 Quarter Dollar

By FRANKLIN PERRY

DURING the year there have been slight changes made in the quarter dollars bearing the head of Washington dated 1934.

The first ones struck were evidently from the same master die as the 1932 pieces. Those later put into circulation show the motto "In God We Trust" much sharper. The word "Liberty" also has been sharpened up, but this is not so easily detected and the end of the queue at the truncation of the neck is not so well defined as on the earlier

pieces. A third variety has been noted, the words in the motto are sharp but are a little thicker than on the first re-touched variety, and the letters in "Liberty" show a faint outlining especially on the BER. The end of the queue is much more distinct.

The reverse apparently has not been retouched. Pieces seen from the Denver mint for 1934 are from dies that have not been retouched, although the "In God We Trust" is clearer than on the earlier pieces from the Philadelphia mint.





1



2



3



4



5



6



GOLD COINS OF BOGOTA



Spanish - American Gold Coins

By WAYTE RAYMOND

PART IV—COLOMBIA

Santafe de Bogota—Mint-Mark NR

Coins of Ferdinand VI

1. Small flat type bust.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1756		1756	
1757	1757	1757	1757
1758	1758	1758	1758
1759	1759	1759	1759

Coins of Charles III

2. First type. Bust of Ferd. VI.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1759			
1760	1760	1760	
1761		1761	
1762		1762	

3. Second type. Large bust. CAROLUS.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
		1762	
1763		1763	
1764		1764	
1765		1765	
1766		1766	
1767		1767	1767
1768		1768	
1769	1769	1769	
1770	1770	1770	
1771	1771	1771	

4. Third type. Value on reverse. CAROL.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1772		1772	1772
		1773	1773
		1774	
1775	1775	1775	1775
	1776	1776	
		1777	1777
		1778	1778
1779	1779	1779	
1780		1780	
1781		1781	
1782		1782	1782
1783		1783	1783
1784		1784	
			1785
		1786	1786
1787		1787	
1788		1788	
1789		1789	

Coins of Charles IV

5. First type. Bust of Charles III. CAROL. IV.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1789	1789	1789	
1790		1790	1790

6. Second type. Bust of Charles IV. CAROL. IIII.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1791		1791	
1792	1792	1792	1792
1793			
1794	1794	1794	1794
1795		1795	1795
1796	1796		1796
1797	1797		1797
1798	1798	1798	1798
1799			1799
1800	1800		1800
1801	1801	1801	1801
1802		1802	1802
1803	1803		
1804	1804	1804	1804
1805	1805		
1806	1806		1806
1807	1807		
1808			1808



Coins of Ferdinand VII

7. Type—Bust of Charles IV.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo
1808		1808	
1809		1809	1809
1810			1810
1811		1811	1811
1812			1812
1813			1813
1814			1814
1815			1815
1816			1816
1817		1817	1817
1818	1818		1818
1819	1819		1819
1820			1820



## Famous Coin Denominations

AUSBEUTEMUNZEN. The name given to both gold and silver coins and implying the product of a local mine. The earliest specimen is probably the Saxon Ausbeutethaler of St. Katharinenberg, dated 1505.



Swanthaler of Brunswick

The various dukes of Brunswick resorted to this practice extensively, and it was common in other German states as well as in France, Scandinavia, etc.

The Ausbeutethaler frequently bear views of the mines or allusions to the

place of striking. In many cases they have distinctive mottoes, e.g., DAS LAND DIE FRUCHTE BRINGT., etc. The Isargold Dukaten and the Rheingold Dukaten struck from the product of washings in these rivers are also classed with the Ausbeutemunzen.



A third variety are such pieces as bear a motto invoking a blessing on the mining operations. These are known as Bergsegensthaler and occur for Mansfeld, the Harz Mountains, etc.



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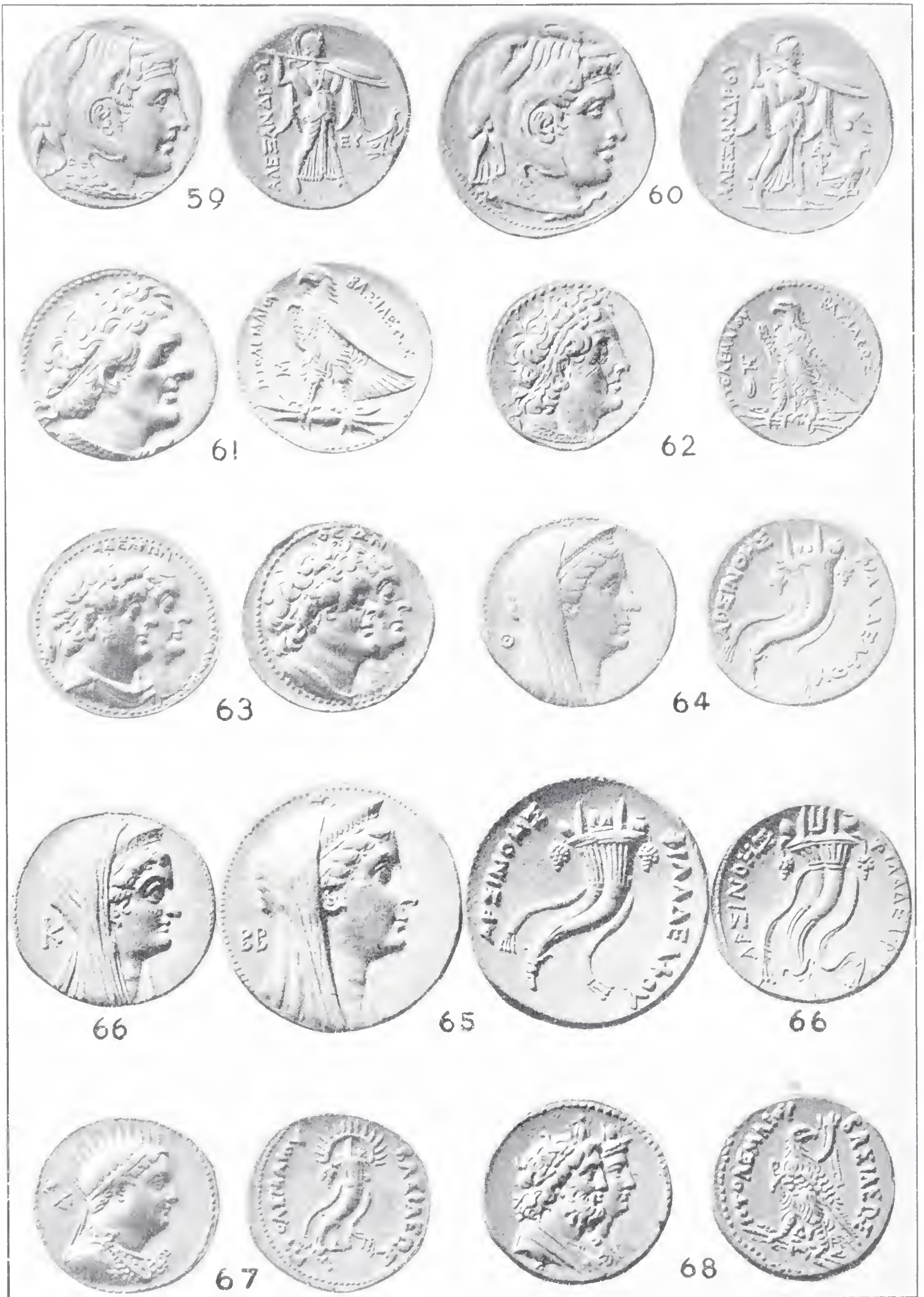
## Collectors of Commemorative Half Dollars Beware

THERE has recently been offered to many of the minor dealers of coins in New York counterfeits of several of the commemorative half-dollars. These pieces are cast in silver and to the unsuspecting would be accepted as genuine, so well done are they. In fact one would need a magnifying glass to see that they were cast and not struck, and being of silver they have a good ring. Being cast they are consequently a trifle smaller than the regular pieces. The quickest test is to place a good and bad one side by side. The pieces faked are the Panama-Pacific, Missouri, Alabama, Grant with Star and Oregon Trail 1926 and the Hawaiian. Undoubtedly others have been made.

The counterfeiter of the commemorative half dollars was arrested with his

small plant by the Secret Service on December 22nd. He was a Russian by the name of Nicholas Derevitskay, alias Dery and alias Pope. His whole outfit was seized including four unfinished pieces and one finished coin. He claims he was just starting in and had made about forty which he had sold to various small dealers of curios and stamps that ran a small side line of coins. He first made several varieties of commemoratives but the past two weeks had confined himself to Panama Pacifics. He could make about four a day and as about one-third have already been seized only about 20 odd are out. He claims he was planning to drop the making of these and tackle rare gold coins but as he had not gotten any gold pieces this work had not begun.





TYPES OF GREEK COINS  
PLATE VI



# Obtainable Types of Greek Coins

Arranged by WAYTE RAYMOND

## The Ptolemies of Egypt

- 59 Ptolemy I. Governor for Alexander IV. B.C. 323-305. Tetradrachm. Head of Alexander the Great in elephant-skin head-dress. **R** Athena Promachos holding shield and hurling fulmen; eagle in field. These tetradrachms are of Attic weight (about 264 gr.) and of very beautiful style.
- 60 Period B.C. 305-285. Tetradrachm of same type but lower relief on broad flan. Rhodian weight (about 242 gr.).
- 61 Ptolemy I (Soter) as independent king of Egypt. Tetradrachm. Diademed head. **R** Eagle on fulmen. This type was copied by all the later Ptolemies, the contemporary pieces are of very fine style.
- 62 Ptolemy I. Gold pentadrachm of the same type. A most impressive coin.
- 63 Ptolemy II (Philadelphus). B.C. 285-246. Gold octadrachm. Heads jugata of Ptolemy II and his queen Arsinoe II. **R** Heads of Ptolemy I and Berenice I. The inscription refers to the cult of Soter. One of the most striking coins in the Egyptian series.
- 64 Arsinoe II, queen of Ptolemy II. Gold octadrachm. Veiled head wearing stephane. **R** Double cornucopiae. This contemporary coin is one of the most beautiful ancient gold pieces. Arsinoe was deified on her death and coins of this type but much cruder style were struck for many years.
- 65 Arsinoe II. Silver dekadrachm of the same type. A superb piece when in fine condition.
- 66 Arsinoe II. Gold octadrachm of the posthumous style. A very beautiful coin in high relief.
- 67 Ptolemy III (Euergetes). B.C. 246-221. Gold octadrachm. Radiate head with trident over shoulder. **R** Cornucopia. A really splendid coin and in the finest condition exquisite.
- 68 Ptolemy IV (Philopator). B.C. 221-204. Tetradrachm. Heads of Sarapis and Isis jugate. **R** Eagle on fulmen. The type refers to Ptolemy's interest in the two famous Egyptian deities.
- The present list and accompanying plate completes the series and it will soon be reprinted entire in pamphlet form with a price list of a large number of the coins illustrated and pieces of similar type.

## Random Notes From U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

IN the mint report for 1866 mention is made of the new five cent nickel which was first issued during that year. They were put into circulation chiefly through the redemption of the five cent fractional currency notes which the government was endeavoring to have withdrawn. During the first four years nearly 91,000,000 nickels were struck. With the issuance of the small size cent and the nickel three and five cent pieces the mint began to take pride in their profits and each year's reports during that period show the large sums made. From 1857 to the end of June 1870, \$4,500,000 had been transferred to the Treasury of the United States as profits derived from the striking of these coins.

The nickel five cent piece was proving very popular in the South and it was recommended that the New Orleans mint be reopened to coin these pieces. This we know did not happen, and it was not until 1912 that any nickel pieces were coined anywhere than in the Philadelphia mint. From the start the mint had its own troubles in the striking of these coins on account of the toughness of copper-nickel alloys and during one period of three months over eleven hundred dies were used and broken.

There apparently was an over supply of small change in the late "sixties" and it was pointed out that it was no fault

of the Mint or Treasury Department if there was a redundancy of such coins as the law put no limit on the number of these coins that might be struck, also by law it was the duty of the mint to accept and fill orders. Banks, etc., preferred new rather than old and discolored coins and took the easiest way to obtain them by simply ordering them at the mint. Although we had a law for the redemption of the three and five cent pieces in quantities, as well as the old copper and copper-nickel cents, we did not have then a law for redeeming the bronze one and two cent pieces. The report pointed out the evils of non-redemption by citing that in England old coppers could be bought at a discount at breweries and ale houses yet the mint was kept at work striking new pieces. In Brazil the copper coinage flooded the country, as any one familiar with coins must appreciate by the vast numbers of these large pieces still in evidence. It is said the poor servant going to market had a heavy load to carry each way; coppers in going, provisions in returning.

It may be of interest to many to know that the composition of the copper-nickel cents issued from 1857 to 1864 was 88 parts copper and 12 parts nickel, and our present bronze cent is 95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc. The old nickel three cent piece and the five cent piece is 75 copper and 25 nickel.





# Early New York Store Cards

By WAYTE RAYMOND

(Continued from September Journal)



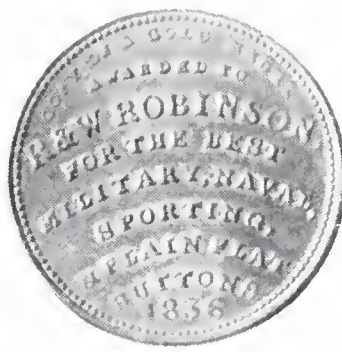
RIKER, ABRAHAM. Boots and shoes. 131 Division St. 1839. Copper. Wreath has five berries inside and three outside.



Similar. Date 1836 further from word BUTTONE. Copper.



Similar. Wreath has six berries inside and two outside. Copper. First found at 20 Suffolk St. in 1815 and at 53 Canal St. in 1860.



Similar. Hyphen between NEW and YORK. Copper.



RISLEY & McCULLUMS. Hippodrome. Brass. Rare.



ROBINSON, JONES & CO. 1833. Copper.



ROBINSON, R. & W. Military, Naval and Sporting Buttons. 1836. Copper.



Similar. Figure 1 smaller and slightly slanting. Copper.





RUGGLES, ROBERT B. Gold beater.  
Copper.



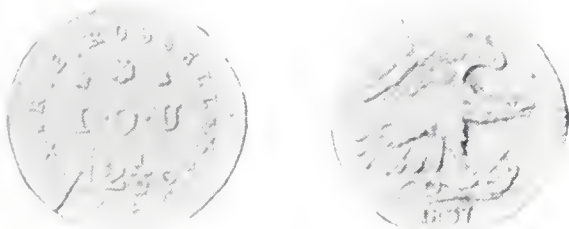
Same. Bust of Geo. IV. of England.  
Brass. Very rare. At this address in  
1830, 1831,



Similar. BALE, N. Y. in small letters.  
Copper.



SMITHS' Clock Establishment. No. 7 1/2  
Bowery. New York 1837. Copper.



RUSSELL, R. E. I. O. U. 12 1/2 cents.  
Feuchtwanger metal. Very rare.



Same design as preceding but hour  
hand points to centre of X, the min-  
ute hand between the first and sec-  
ond minute mark after II. Copper.



SCHOONMAKER, W. H. 181 Broad-  
way. Guns, Pistols, etc. Brass or  
German silver. Very rare.



Similar. Bust of Jackson. Brass. Very  
rare.



Similar to preceding. The word ES-  
TABLISHMENT is curved. Copper.





Similar to preceding. The minute hand points to the third mark following II; the V in VIII points to the centre of M in MONEY. Copper.



Similar to preceding. The minute hand points at the space between the second and third mark after II. Copper, sometimes gilt.



SQUIRE & MERRITT. Ship Chandlers. 175 South St. Copper.



Similar. Inscriptions surrounded by circles of pellets. Copper. In directories at this date, 1831-1837.



SUYDAM & BOYD. Dry Goods, 187 Pearl St. Brass. At this address 1831-1834.



Similar. 157 Pearl St. Brass. At this address 1834-1837.



SWEET, EZRA B. Stave and Kitchen Furniture Warehouse, 200 Canal St. Copper. Large or small planchet. At this address from 1836 to 1839.

TALBOT, ALLUM & LEE. 1794. Large &. Copper.



1794 With small &. Copper.





1794 Words NEW YORK omitted. Copper. Rare.



TRESTED, RICHARD. Die Sinker and Stamper. R Shield. Brass. Rare.



1795 Type of preceding. Copper.



Similar. R SIX CENTS. Brass. Very rare.



TREDWELL, KISSAM & CO. Hardware, Cutlery, etc. (1824-34) Brass.



Similar. R Eagle. Brass.  
There is also a trial piece with name TRESTED only struck on an old cent.



Similar. PEARL ST in small letters after Co. Brass.

The event "New York Grand Canal Opened 1823" and the style of die cutting mark these as belonging to the late 20's.



VAN NOSTRAND & DWIGHT. Book Sellers and Publishers. 146 Nassau St. Copper.  
In directories 1835-1837.





WOLFE, C. & J. D. Hardware, Cutlery, etc. (1823-30). Brass.  
This business originated before the War of 1812. J. D. & Christopher Wolfe went into the hardware business in Maiden Lane opposite to Clark & Brown's Coffee House. C. & J. D. Wolfe were on the corner of Gold St. J. D. Wolfe married Miss Lorillard and was reputed to be very wealthy.



Same obverse. R Bust of Jackson in octagonal frame. Brass. Very rare.



Same obverse. R George IV. of England. Brass. Very rare.



WOLFE, CLARK & SPIES. Bust of Washington. R Bust of Jackson in oval frame. Brass. Very rare.



WRIGHT & BALE. Die-sinkers and token makers. 68 William St. Bust of Franklin. Brass or copper. Very rare.



WOLFE, SPIES & CLARK. Similar type. Brass or copper. Very rare.  
The firm of C. & J. D. Wolfe dissolved and formed two new concerns—J. Wolfe, Bishop & Co. and Wolfe, Spies & Clark.



Small token with bust of Washington. Copper. Thick or thin planchet. Rare



Same obverse. R New York Grand Canal, etc. Brass. Very rare.

At this address in 1829. The best known concern of engravers in the country at that time.



## LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

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Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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Coin Department

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### UNITED STATES COINS

#### SILVER DOLLARS

1795	Two leaf variety. Very fine	10.00	1841	Extremely fine ..	3.00
1795	Three leaf variety ..		1842	Uncirculated ..	3.50
	Nearly uncirculated ..	20.00	1843	Very fine ..	2.25
1795	Same variety. Fine ..	6.50	1844	Very fine ..	3.00
1795	Bust type. Nearly uncirculated. A gem ..	25.00	1845	Extremely fine ..	4.00
1795	Same variety. Fine ..	7.50	1846	About uncirculated ..	3.00
1796	Small date. Very fine ..	10.00	1847	Very fine ..	2.00
1796	Small date. Fine ..	7.50	1848	Very fine ..	3.50
1796	Large date. Ex. fine ..	15.00	1849	Extremely fine ..	3.00
1798	Large eagle. Ex. fine ..	7.50	1850	Extremely fine ..	5.00
1798	Same variety. Very fine ..	6.00	1853	Extremely fine ..	3.50
1798	Same variety. Fine ..	4.50	1856	Extremely fine ..	5.00
1799	over 98. Fine ..	6.00	1857	Uncirculated ..	5.00
1799	About uncirculated ..	10.00	1865	Proof ..	4.50
1799	Very fine ..	5.00	1866	Proof ..	4.50
1799	Stars 8+5. Very fine ..	10.00	1869	Proof ..	3.50
1800	Ex. fine and sharp ..	10.00	1871	Mint state, brilliant ..	3.00
1800	Very fine ..	7.50	1872	Proof ..	3.00
1801	Fine ..	7.50	1873	Proof ..	3.50
1802	over 1. Very fine ..	8.50	1878	Eight feathers. Proof ..	3.50
1802	over 1. Fine ..	6.00	1880	Proof ..	2.75
1802	Very fine ..	7.50	1881	Proof ..	2.75
1802	Fine ..	5.00	1882	Proof ..	2.50
1803	Large 3. Fine ..	6.00	1883	Proof ..	2.50
1803	Small 3. Fine ..	7.50	1884	Proof ..	3.50
1836	Gabrecht design. V. F. ..	20.00	1886	Proof ..	3.25
			1888	Proof ..	3.25



SILVER DOLLARS

1890	Proof ..	2.50	1899	Proof	2.75
1892	Proof	2.50	1900	Proof	2.50
1893	Proof	3.50	1901	Proof	2.75
1894	Proof	2.50	1902	Proof	2.75
1895	Proof	4.00	1904	Proof	4.50
1896	Proof	3.50	1921	Peace type. Unc.	1.50
1897	Proof	3.50	1924	Uncirculated	2.25

TRADE DOLLARS

1873	Proof .....	4.00	1877	Uncirculated	2.00
1874	Proof .....	4.50	1878	Proof .....	4.00
1874	Uncirculated .....	2.25	1878	S Uncirculated .....	1.50
1875	Proof .....	4.50	1879	Proof .....	4.00
1876	Proof .....	4.00	1880	Proof	3.50
1876	Uncirculated .....	1.75	1881	Proof .....	4.50
1877	Proof .....	4.00	1882	Proof	4.00
			1883	Proof	4.00

HALF DOLLARS

1795	Very good .....	5.00	1831	Uncirculated .....	1.25
1795	Three leaf variety. V. G.	50.00	1832	Small letters. Unc.	1.50
1801	About fine .....	6.00	1832	Large letters. Unc.	6.00
1802	Very good .....	5.00	1833	Ex. fine .....	1.00
1803	Small 3. Fine .....	3.00	1834	Lg. date, sm. let. Unc.	1.25
1803	Large 3. Fine .....	2.75	1834	Small date and let. Unc.	1.50
1805	Very fine .....	3.00	1835	Uncirculated .....	1.25
1806	Pointed 6. Stem to laurel		1836	Uncirculated .....	1.25
	Ex. fine .....	3.00	1836	Milled edge. E. F.	10.00
1806	Pointed 6. No stem to laurel. Very fine .....	2.25	1837	Uncirculated .....	2.00
1806	over 5. About unc. ....	10.00	1838	Uncirculated .....	2.00
1808	over 7. About unc. ....	5.00	1839	Very fine .....	1.50
1808	Very fine .....	2.00	1840	Large letters. Unc.	12.50
1808	Uncirculated .....	3.50	1840	Small letters. E. F.	2.50
1809	Extremely fine .....	2.25	1841	Extremely fine	3.00
1810	Very fine .....	1.50	1842	Large date. Unc.	3.50
1811	Small 8. Unc. brilliant	2.50	1842	Large date. E. F.	2.50
1811	Small 8. Very fine .....	1.25	1844	Extremely fine	3.00
1812	Unc. Brilliant	2.00	1845	Extremely fine	3.00
1813	Unc. Brilliant	2.00	1846	Tall date. V. F.	1.75
1814	Very fine	1.50	1846	Small date. E. F.	2.25
1817	Unc. Brilliant	3.00	1847	Uncirculated .....	4.00
1818	Unc. Brilliant	1.75	1849	Extremely fine	3.50
1818	over 17. Unc.	2.00	1850	Extremely fine	5.00
1820	Small wide date. V. F.	2.00	1852	Extremely fine	7.50
1820	Large 2. V. F.	2.00	1858	Uncirculated	1.50
1821	Uncirculated .....	1.50	1861	Confederate restrike. Unc.	15.00
1822	Uncirculated .....	1.50	1916	Uncirculated .....	1.25
1822	Very fine .....	1.25	1917	Uncirculated	1.25
1823	Ex. fine .....	1.50	1918	Uncirculated	1.25
1824	Uncirculated .....	1.50	1919	Uncirculated	1.50
1824	Very fine .....	1.00	1920	Uncirculated	1.50
1825	Uncirculated .....	1.50	1921	Uncirculated	1.50
1826	Uncirculated .....	1.25	1923	S Uncirculated	2.00
1827	Square 2. Unc.	1.50	1927	S Uncirculated	1.25
1828	Small date. Unc.	1.50	1928	S Uncirculated	1.25
1829	Uncirculated .....	1.50	1929	S Uncirculated	1.25
1829	over 21. Unc.	3.50			
1830	Small O. Unc.	1.50			

We can supply most of the half dollars between 1858 and 1915 in proof condition.

A ROMAN ROYAL FAMILY



Sept. Severus  
A.D. 193-211



Julia Domna  
His wife



Caracalla  
His two sons



We offer all the following silver denarii at a price of 50 cents each. They are all in very decent condition. The portrait head is always the obverse type. We describe the reverses.

SEPT. SEVERUS

- Abundance
- Felicitas
- Fvndator Pacis.** Emperor veiled.
- Genius of Rome
- Hygeia with serpent
- Goddess of Carthage on lion
- Jupiter
- Liberalitas
- Mars
- Moneto
- Neptune
- Pollos
- Part. Max.** Two Parthian captives at either side of trophy
- Providentia
- Restitutor Urbis.** Emperor sacrificing
- Roma
- Vota Svscepta.** Emperor sacrificing
- Victory

Many of the preceding give Severus the title of **Part. Max** referring to his victories in Parthia.

JULIA DOMNA

- Dona Lucifero
- Felicitas
- Fortune
- Hilaritas
- Juno

- Mat. Avgg. Mat. Sen. Mat. Pat. Julia**
- with olive branch

- Pietas
- Pietas Publica
- Pudicitia
- Venus
- Vesta
- CARACALLA**
- Apollonia
- Concordia
- Felicitas
- Genius of Rome
- Goddess of Carthage on lion
- Hygeia
- Jupiter
- Liberalitas
- Mors
- Moneto
- Pollos

- Part. Max., etc.** Two captives at foot of trophy

- Rector Orbis.** Corocollo stg.
- Restitutor Urbis.** Roma
- Sarapis
- Valor
- Venus
- Vict. Part. Max.** Victory
- Vota Svs Cepta.** Emperor sacrificing



A ROMAN ROYAL FAMILY

GETA	Princ. Ivvent. Emperar stg.
Emperar sacrificing	Princ. Ivventvtis. Emperar and traphy
Felicitas	Providentia
Felicitas Publica	Securitas
Mars	Spes
Nabilitas	Victory
Pallas	Vota Pvblica. Emperor at altar

BRITISH COPPER COINS

All with head of ruler.

Charles II. Farthing. Fine	1797 Twopence Uncirculated
Wm. and Mary. Halfpenny. V. F.	1799 Halfpenny. Unc. brilliant
Farthing. Very fine	1806 Penny. Unc. brilliant
William III. Halfpenny. Fine	George IV. Penny. Unc. brilliant
Farthing. Fine	Halfpenny. Uncirculated
George I. Halfpenny. Fine	Farthing. First type. Unc.
Farthing. Fine	Farthing. Second type. Unc.
George II. Farthing. Young head.	William IV. Penny. Very fine
Very fine	Halfpenny. Uncirculated
Farthing. Older head. Very fine	Farthing. Uncirculated
George III. 1770-1772. Halfpenny.	Victoria. First type. Penny. Unc.
Unc. brilliant	Halfpenny. Uncirculated
Farthing. Similar. Unc. brilliant	Farthing. Uncirculated
1797 Cartwheel penny. Unc. brilliant	Half farthing. Uncirculated
	Quarter farthing. Uncirculated

Sets with matched dates

1841 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	1.00	1859 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.50
1851 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	1.00	Second type. 1860, etc. 1/4, 1/2, 1	
1853 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.50	Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.50
1854 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.75	Third type. Veiled head. 1/4, 1/2,	
1855 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.75	1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.50
1857 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.75	Edward VII. Penny. Unc. ..	.15
1858 1/4, 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (3) ..	.50	George V. Penny. Unc. ..	.10

## BRITISH COLONIAL COINS

In copper, nickel or composition. Usually with head of ruler.

<b>Guernesey.</b> First issue. 1, 2, 4, 8 Doubles. Unc. (4)	1.00
Second issue, reduced size. 1, 2, 4, 8 Doubles. Unc. (4)	.35
<b>Jersey.</b> Victoria. 1/52, 1/26, 1/13 Shilling. Unc. (3)	1.00
1/48, 1/24, 1/12 Shilling. Unc. (3)	.60
Edward VII. 1/24 Shilling. Unc.	.15
George V. 1/24, 1/12 Shilling. Unc. (2)	.35
<b>Cyprus.</b> Victoria. 1/4, 1/2, 1 Piastre. Ex. fine (3)	.60
Edward VII. 1/4, 1/2, 1 Piastre. Very fine (3)	.40
<b>Malta.</b> George IV. 1 3 Forthing. Very fine	.25
William IV. 1/3 Farthing. Very fine	.25
Victoria. 1/3 Farthing. Unc.	.15
Edward VII. 1/3 Farthing. Unc.	.20
<b>British India.</b> Victoria 1845. 1 4, 1/2, 1 Cent. Unc. (3)	1.00
Victoria. Empress. Set of 3. Unc.	.35
Edward VII. Set of 4. Unc.	.35
George V. 1/12, 1 Anna. Unc. (2)	.20
<b>Ceylon.</b> Victoria. 1/4, 1/2, 1 Cent. Unc. (3)	.50
Edward VII. Nickel 5 Cents. Very fine	.15
<b>Straits Settlements.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.25
Edward VII. Cent. Unc.	.20
<b>Hong Kong.</b> Victoria. Cent. Unc.	.15
Edward VII Cent. Unc.	.10
<b>North Borneo.</b> Victoria. Cent and half cent. Unc.	.35
Edward VII. Nickel 2 1/2, 5 Cents. Unc. (2)	.35
<b>Sarawak.</b> C. Brooke Cent. Unc.	.35
Half Cent. Very fine	.35
<b>Mauritius.</b> George V. 1, 2, 5 Cents. Unc. (3)	.50
<b>Nigeria.</b> Edward VII. 1/10 Penny. Aluminum. Unc.	.15
1 10, 1 Penny. Nickel. Unc. (2)	.30
George V. 1/10 Penny. Unc.	.15
<b>East Africa and Uganda.</b> Edward VII. Aluminum Cent	.20
10 Cents. Nickel. Unc.	.30
1/2, 1 Cent. Nickel. Unc. (2)	.25
George V. 1, 5, 10 Cents. Very fine (3)	.50
<b>Mombasa.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.20
<b>Jamaica.</b> Victoria. 1/4, 1/2, 1 Cent. Unc. (3)	.75
Edward VII. Same set. Unc. (3)	.50
George V. Same set. Unc. (3)	.35
<b>British Guiana.</b> George III. 1/2, 1 Stiver 1813. Extra fine (2)	.75
<b>British Honduras.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.30
Edward VII. Cent. Unc.	.20
George V. 1, 5 Cents. Unc. (2)	.25
<b>Australia.</b> George V. 1/2, 1 Penny. Unc. (2)	.15
<b>Canada (Province).</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.25
(Dominion). Victoria Cent. Unc.	.10
Edward VII Cent. Unc.	.10
George V. Large Cent. Unc.	.10
<b>Newfoundland.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.20
Edward VII Cent. Unc.	.15
George V Cent. Unc.	.10
<b>New Brunswick.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.25
<b>Nova Scotia.</b> Victoria Cent. Unc.	.25
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